



# Asian Development Bank Liaison Office INTERNATIONAL MARKET INSIGHTS

CS ADB  
May 2013

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## ASIA & PACIFIC: INTERNATIONAL MARKET INSIGHTS

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This International Market Insight (IMI) is a compilation of development projects funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). It is distributed monthly to alert U.S. firms to consulting and other procurement opportunities resulting from ADB loan projects, technical assistance (TA) and grants. In 2012, ADB provided \$11.72 billion for loans, \$403 million for grants and \$151 million for TA.<sup>1</sup> This IMI can be your firm's link to these opportunities.

**ANNOUNCEMENT:** The U.S. Commercial Service Asian Development Bank Liaison Office (CS ADB) has moved to the U.S. Embassy compound on Roxas Boulevard, Manila.

Our new coordinates are:

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<sup>1</sup> *Statement of the Asian Development Bank's Operations in 2012*

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## I. PROJECT LIST BY SECTOR

Country	Projects	ADB Assistance
<b>Note: Click on the project title for full details.</b>		
<b>AGRICULTURE and NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR</b>		
Bangladesh	<a href="#">Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project</a>	Proposed loan
Bangladesh	<a href="#">Pilot Project on Weather Index-Based Crop Insurance in Bangladesh</a>	Proposed Grant
Indonesia	<a href="#">Sustainable Forest and Biodiversity Management in Borneo</a>	Approved TA
Philippines	<a href="#">Comprehensive Development for the Agusan River Basin</a>	Proposed loan
<b>EDUCATION SECTOR</b>		
Bangladesh	<a href="#">Skills for Employment</a>	Proposed loan
Nepal	<a href="#">Skills Development Project</a>	Proposed loan
<b>ENERGY SECTOR</b>		
Afghanistan	<a href="#">Supporting the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Energy</a>	Approved TA
Bangladesh	<a href="#">Regional Power Generation and Transmission Project (formerly Energy Efficiency Improvement Project II)</a>	Proposed loan
Bangladesh	<a href="#">Regional Power Generation and Transmission Project (formerly Energy Efficiency Improvement II)</a>	Proposed TA
Myanmar	<a href="#">Preparing the Power Transmission and Distribution Improvement Project</a>	Approved TA
Nepal	<a href="#">Rural Electrification through Renewable Energy</a>	Proposed loan
Nepal	<a href="#">Tanahu Hydropower Project</a>	Approved loan
Pakistan	<a href="#">Power Sector Rehabilitation Project</a>	Proposed loan
Turkmenistan	<a href="#">Zerger Regional Power Generation Project</a>	Proposed loan
Uzbekistan	<a href="#">Takhiatash Power Plant Efficiency Improvement Project</a>	Proposed loan
<b>ENVIRONMENT SECTOR</b>		
Bangladesh	<a href="#">Khilkhet Water Treatment Plant Project</a>	Proposed loan
Bangladesh	<a href="#">Establishing a Regulatory Framework for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation</a>	Approved TA
Nepal	<a href="#">Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions</a>	Approved TA
<b>HEALTH SECTOR</b>		
Tuvalu	<a href="#">Improved Maternal and Child Health through Connectivity</a>	Approved Grant
<b>INDUSTRY, FINANCE, and OTHER SECTORS</b>		
Bangladesh	<a href="#">Third Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project - Project Design Advance</a>	Proposed loan
Bangladesh	<a href="#">Third Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project</a>	Approved TA
Bhutan	<a href="#">Strengthening Economic Management Program</a>	Approved loan
India	<a href="#">Meghalaya Public Management Reform Program</a>	Proposed loan
India	<a href="#">Catalyzing Sustainable Finance Facility</a>	Proposed loan
India	<a href="#">Punjab Development Finance Program</a>	Proposed loan
India	<a href="#">Supporting Human Capital Development in Meghalaya</a>	Proposed loan
Pakistan	<a href="#">Punjab Millennium Development Goals Program - Subprogram 3</a>	Proposed loan
Philippines	<a href="#">Supporting Capacity Development for the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)</a>	Proposed TA
Regional	<a href="#">Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Regional Improvement of Border Services Project (RIBS)</a>	Approved loan
Regional	<a href="#">Investment Loan and Grant Disbursement Seminars for Developing Member Countries</a>	Approved TA
Regional	<a href="#">Establishment of the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility Coordination Office</a>	Approved TA
Regional	<a href="#">Country Diagnostic Studies in Selected Developing Member Countries (Subproject 2)</a>	Approved TA
Tajikistan	<a href="#">Support Enabling Capacity Building for Public-Private Partnerships in Tajikistan</a>	Approved TA

Country	Projects	ADB Assistance
<b>Note: Click on the project title for full details.</b>		
<b>TRANSPORTATION and COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR</b>		
Bangladesh	<a href="#">Subregional Railway Connectivity: Akhaura-Laksam Double Track Project</a> <a href="#">West Bengal North-South Corridor Project (formerly West Bengal Haldia Port Connectivity Project)</a>	Proposed loan
India		Proposed loan
Kyrgyz	<a href="#">CAREC Corridor 3 (Bishkek-Osh Road) Improvement Project, Phase 4</a>	Proposed loan
Nepal	<a href="#">Bagmati River Basin Improvement Project</a>	Proposed loan

## II. LOAN

NOTE: Please click on the project title to access full project information.

### BANGLADESH

#### A. Skills for Employment

**Project No.** : 42466-013 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 100  
**Executing Agencies** : Ministry of Education  
**Sector** : Education

Project details not yet available

*Status:* Proposed; status not yet provided by ADB

*Responsible ADB Officer:* Rudi Louis Hendrikus Van Dael (E-mail: [rvandael@adb.org](mailto:rvandael@adb.org))  
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 Human and Social Development Division, SARD

#### B. Subregional Railway Connectivity: Akhaura-Laksam Double Track Project

**Project No.** : 46168-001 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 200  
**Executing Agencies** : Bangladesh Railway (BR)  
**Sector** : Transport and ICT

*Status:* Proposed; management review meeting scheduled on September 30, 2013

*Description:* The main objective of the project is to construct the second track between Laksam and Akhaura to complete the seamless double track railway line in the Dhaka-Chittagong corridor and to upgrade the existing track according to the requirements of the Trans Asian Railway network. Dhaka and Chittagong are the two major metropolitan areas of Bangladesh. Dhaka is the main commercial and administrative center of the country; Chittagong is the primary seaport, accounting for about 90% of imports and exports. More than a quarter of Bangladesh's population of 142 million lives in the Dhaka-Chittagong corridor. The government's Sixth Five-Year Plan, 2011-2015 assigns the highest priority to increasing the capacity of the Dhaka-Chittagong corridor by completing double tracking on the entire corridor, which is important to increase the market share of the railway. Enhancing the capacity of the Laksam-Akhaura section will also allow operating additional trains for subregional trade through Chittagong Port with Bhutan, India and Nepal; the project is part of the Trans Asian Railway (TAR) network.

*Impact:* Efficient and safe transport system in the Dhaka-Chittagong corridor

*Outcome:* Improved railway transport capacity in the Dhaka-Chittagong corridors

*Outputs:*

1. Laksam-Akhaura Double Track completed
2. Project management capacity enhanced

Business Opportunities

- Consulting Services: To be determined
- Procurement Notices: To be determined

*Responsible ADB Officer:* Markus Roesner (E-mail: [mroesner@adb.org](mailto:mroesner@adb.org))  
South Asia Department  
Transport and Communications Division, SARD

**C. Khilkhet Water Treatment Plant Project**

**Project No. :** 42173-013 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million) :** 270  
**Executing Agencies :** Ministry of Finance  
**Sector :** Water Supply and Sanitation

*Status:* Proposed; management review meeting scheduled on June 3, 2013

*Description:* The project will provide more reliable and sustainable water supply in Dhaka by developing a new surface water source for supply augmentation. It will prepare priority investments in wastewater management system development ready for bidding to cope with increased volume of wastewater, and advance strengthening of the capacity of Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA) and sector policy reform, building on the achievements under the ongoing ADB-financed sector development program.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* The government has set a target of providing all urban areas with safe water coverage and full sanitation by 2015. However, achieving this target remains a major challenge for the country, with population growth in urban areas doubling that of national average. This is no exception for Dhaka, capital of Bangladesh. It had a population of 14.6 million in 2010, the 9<sup>th</sup> largest in the world, and it is projected to be the 5<sup>th</sup> largest by 2025 with a population of 20.9 million. DWASA currently provides water supply to the population of about 10.3 million in about 70% of the Dhaka Metropolitan Area, but is unable to provide sufficient quality and quantity of water to its beneficiaries despite significant improvements. Moreover, as it heavily relies on the groundwater as source of water supply (about 90%), the groundwater table is falling by 2-3 meters per year. According to an estimate, about 50% of deep tube wells in the upper aquifer will become inoperative by 2015, reducing significantly the groundwater production. While further study of sustainable groundwater extraction in Dhaka is warranted, current extraction of about 1,900 million liters per day (MLD) needs to be reduced to about 900 MLD, including new aquifer development, under a realistic scenario.

*Impact:* Improved access to water supply services in Dhaka

*Outcome:* More reliable and sustainable water supply in Dhaka.

*Outputs:*

1. Program implemented for surface water supply augmentation.
2. Priority investments for wastewater management system prepared.
3. Project management and administration supported.

Business Opportunities

Consulting Services: To be determined

Procurement: To be determined

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**D. Third Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project - Project Design Advance**

**Project No. :** 39295-034 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million) :** 5  
**Sector :** Multisector

Project details yet to be provided

*Status:* Proposed; management review meeting scheduled on August 19, 2013

*Responsible ADB Officer:* Norio Saito (E-mail: [nsaito@adb.org](mailto:nsaito@adb.org))  
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**E. Regional Power Generation and Transmission Project (formerly Energy Efficiency Improvement Project II)**

**Project No. :** 41160-013 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million) :** 260  
**Sector :** Energy

Project details yet to be determined

*Status:* Proposed; management review meeting scheduled on August 18, 2013

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Energy Division, SARD



#### **F. Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project**

**Project No.** : 44212-013 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 52  
**Executing Agencies** : Local Government Engineering Department  
**Sector** : Water Supply and Sanitation

*Status:* Proposed; management review meeting scheduled on September 10, 2013

*Description:* The project takes a holistic and integrated approach to urban environmental improvement in vulnerable coastal towns of Bangladesh, which suffers deficits in basic urban services and is severely at risk to the impacts of climate change. It will provide climate resilient municipal infrastructure, including water supply, sanitation, drainage, flood protection, urban roads, and solid waste management facilities, and will strengthen institutional capacity and local governance for operating, maintaining, and expanding access to such services. The project will also mainstream climate resilience into urban planning. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), with extensive experience in managing Asian Development Bank (ADB) and other donor supported urban projects, will be the Executing Agency for the Project. Climate change and variability are critical development issues for Bangladesh, particularly in its low lying coastal areas naturally exposed to sea level rise, storm surges, and more frequent and intense storm events. The government, in its Sixth Five-Year Plan, FY2011 FY2015, has targeted assistance to vulnerable coastal populations with improvements in climate resilient water supply, sanitation, drainage, and flood protection infrastructure. The project was prioritized in the government's 2010 Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR), prepared under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). As a key component of the SPCR, the project is eligible for financing from the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) within the multi-donor coordinated Climate Investment Funds (CIF) as a pilot project for demonstrating ways to mainstream climate resilience into development. The coastal areas of Bangladesh consist of three distinct regions, namely the western, central and eastern zones comprising 19 districts. The coastal towns, with population of around 7 million, include both smaller pourashavas (secondary towns) and larger cities such as Khulna, Chittagong, and Barisal. Infrastructure is currently inadequate in these areas as they are either damaged by natural disasters or otherwise no longer functioning effectively. Weak local governance and municipal management coupled with high poverty incidence, and remote locations, create persistent development challenges to these areas. Climate change, variability, and natural disasters further aggravate development in coastal towns, with disproportionate impacts to women and the poor. The increased incidence of drought and saline intrusion (from sea level rise and storm surges) into groundwater, coupled with high non-revenue water, is posing serious risks to drinking water supplies, requiring the potential for developing new, but costlier, water supply sources located at far distances. Poor access to sanitation in coastal towns is also posing serious public and environmental health risks (Bangladesh is currently behind in achieving its MDG Target 10 indicators for urban sanitation). Drainage systems are underdeveloped and poorly maintained, and would be made further obsolete under more intense and frequent storm events. Given this scenario, future investments in urban infrastructure need to be climate-resilient to manage the long-term costs of investments, and to ensure that such investments deliver their intended benefits.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* The project will take a participatory approach to address the social, environmental, and institutional constraints to inclusive development in coastal towns, and will serve to pilot new approaches in climate adaption to be scaled up under future investments. It will reflect lessons learned from the first and second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Projects (UGIIP), TA 7197 Strengthening Resilience of the Water Sector in Khulna to Climate Change, TA 7848 Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management, and recommendations from the ongoing CDTA 7890 Strengthening the Resilience of the Urban Water Supply, Drainage, and Sanitation to Climate Change in Coastal Towns related to the location of water-intake works, the appropriate design of drainage systems, and urban wastewater discharge. The project will also closely coordinate with the World Bank and other donors working in the urban sector to avoid duplication



and ensure complementarities. ADB's Country Operations Business Plan (2012-2014) lists the Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project for implementation in 2013. The project is consistent with ADB's Bangladesh Country Partnership Strategy (2011-2015) which targets assistance to vulnerable coastal areas in adapting to the risks of climate change, as well as ADB's urban and water operational plans.

*Impact:* Improved health in coastal town populations

*Outcome:* Improved access to more reliable and climate-resilient municipal services in coastal towns

*Outputs:*

1. Improved municipal infrastructure with climate-resilient design in coastal towns
2. Strengthened local governance and capacity for sustainable service delivery and urban planning
3. Awareness raising and behavioral change programs implemented
4. Project management and administration support established

Business Opportunities

- *Consulting Services:* A firm and individual consultants will be recruited in accordance with ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2010, as amended from time to time). Consulting firms will be recruited using Quality and Cost-Based Selection (QCBS) method with a quality:cost ratio of 80:20.
- *Procurement:* All procurement to be financed under the project will be carried out in accordance with ADB's Procurement Guidelines (2010, as amended from time to time).

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## BHUTAN

### Strengthening Economic Management Program

**Project No.** : 46371-001  
**Grant No.** : 0338  
**Loan No.** : 2994  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 35  
**Executing Agencies** : Department of Public Accounts  
**Sector** : Mutisector

*Status:* Approved on 21 March 2013

*Description:* The proposed program involves a budget support for the Government of Bhutan which is currently facing weakening growth prospects as well as challenges in macroeconomic management. The objective of the program is, therefore, to strengthen macro-financial management in the country to ensure adequate and sound development financing in a balanced and non-distortionary manner. The expected impact of the proposed program is strengthened macro-financial management of the government in a sustainable manner. The outcome will be increased predictability in funds-flow and creation of greater fiscal space in the government budget. A preliminary agreement between ADB and the Government of Bhutan was reached on the reform measures and policy actions required for ADB's support under the Bhutan Strengthening Economic Management Program (BSEMP), and the areas covered under policy reform program will include: (i) Output 1: Improved budget and debt management systems. Whereby expenditure efficiency measures will be rolled out for the major spending departments, leading to better allocative efficiency of scarce public resources; (ii) Output 2: Improved revenue management system.

Revenue efforts will be strengthened by introducing a Revenue Administration Management System and introduction of property taxation based on property valuation; (iii) Output 3: Improved macroprudential management framework. Policy actions will be initiated; (iv) Output 4: Improved external and internal audit operations. Whereby the Royal Audit Authority (RAA) will roll out an Audit Information Management System in a phased manner over the program period. Similarly, staff of all the major departments will be trained to carry out internal audit.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* The Bhutan: Country Partnership Strategy 2012-2013 (the Interim CPS) acknowledges that 'the tight overall balance with India has recently placed great pressure on rupee liquidity' and that 'there is limited scope to sell additional reserves' due to its constitutional requirements of maintaining foreign exchange reserves for 12 months of essential imports payments. The Interim CPS also acknowledges that to maintain high and sustainable growth trajectory, more needs to be done for improved economic management including strengthening of fiscal management. Improved monetary management, including measures for better foreign exchange reserves management, is another priority area for creating conducive environment for high growth in a sustained manner. Thus, the proposed program adopts a two-pronged approach to confront the challenges of weak economic management in Bhutan. First, improved fiscal management will help the government to allocate scarce resources in an efficient manner. Second, improved monetary management will add further support in the government's endeavor to avoid currency mismatch.

*Impact:* Government macro-financial management sustainably strengthened

*Outcome:* More effective use of Bhutan's own financial resources in a predictable manner

*Outputs:*

1. Improved budget and debt management systems implemented
2. Improved revenue effort and revenue management system implemented
3. Improved macroprudential management framework implemented
4. Improved external and internal audit operations implemented

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## INDIA

### A. West Bengal North-South Corridor Project (formerly West Bengal Haldia Port Connectivity Project)

**Project No.** : 45265-001 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 300  
**Executing Agencies** : West Bengal Public Works (Roads) Department  
**Sector** : Transport and ICT

*Status:* Proposed; management review meeting scheduled on March 3, 2013

*Description:* The West Bengal Port Connectivity Project (the Project) will widen about 270 km of state highways in the state of West Bengal, India and strengthen the capacity of the West Bengal Public Works (Roads) Department (PWRD) to efficiently develop, operate and maintain state highway network. Consulting services will be provided to supervise the implementation of civil works. A Technical Assistance (TA) will be provided to modernize PWRD in terms of institutional development and private sector participation, with focus on overload control.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* The State of West Bengal is on the threshold of a new era of industrialization. One of the major infrastructural requirements of industry is proper road connectivity. The general condition of roads in West Bengal is not satisfactory and per capita road length is much below the country average. The vehicle population in the state has been increasing at an average of more than 10 percent; the rate of traffic growth is expected to rise along with increasing industrialization and development activities in the coming years. Therefore widening, strengthening, and upgrading of the road network, which is suffering from capacity and strength constraints, have become urgently necessary. Among the state road network, the connectivity with Haldia port is significantly important not only for the overall state economy but also subregional economy. The improved port connectivity will remove a critical bottleneck in the movement of freight and passengers not only from the northern parts of West Bengal and the northeastern states of India, but also neighboring landlocked countries, e.g., Bhutan and Nepal, to Haldia port. The Project provides alternative route to SAARC Highway Corridors 2 and 3. The proposed north-south corridor comprising State Highways 4 and 7 passes through the trunk backbone of West Bengal along districts with high poverty but with abundance of agricultural products. The development of this route will also maximize the effect of infrastructural development, economic growth and poverty reduction in this area. The Project will develop economy of project areas as well as provide neighboring countries with an alternative link to Haldia port for regional and global markets. Connectivity through improved transport has important implications for poverty reduction by offering new economic opportunities through better market linkages and increased employment possibilities. The Project is relevant to achieving results of the Country Strategy and Program (2009-2012), supporting regional cooperation and more port and intermodal connectivity; as well as the draft Regional Cooperation Strategy and Programs (2011-2015), improving South Asia subregional connectivity and facilitating intraregional trade in South Asia. The Project is included in the draft Country Operation Business Plan (2012-2014).

*Impact:* Improved the north-south connectivity of the state road network, including connection with the Haldia Port

*Outcome:* Efficient, reliable and safe road transport in West Bengal

*Outputs:*

1. Widened state roads
2. Improved capacities for overloading control
3. Improved capacity for road development and maintenance

Business Opportunities

- Consulting Services: International consulting firms and/or national consultants will be recruited for construction consultant supervision in accordance with ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2007, as amended from time to time). Advance contracting will be undertaken to enhance project readiness.
- Procurement to be financed from the ADB loan will be undertaken in accordance with ADB's Procurement Guidelines (2007, as amended from time to time). Advance contracting is proposed to ensure the project readiness. Contract packaging will be firmed up during project processing.

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Transport and Communications Division, SARD

## **B. Meghalaya Public Management Reform Program**

**Project No.** : 42262-013 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 100  
**Executing Agencies** : Finance Department  
**Sector** : Public sector management

*Status:* Proposed; management review meeting scheduled on June 8, 2013

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* The proposed Meghalaya Public Resource Management Development Program (MPRMDP, the Program) will be designed to assist the Government of Meghalaya (GoM) to improve service delivery, while keeping the state to a sustainable fiscal consolidation path consistent with the state's overall fiscal target. Moreover, the Program will be aligned to the outcomes sought by GoM and the Government of India (GOI), and will draw heavily on the lessons learned from similar programs in India. Meghalaya is a special category state with a rather weak economic base, and development infrastructure and endowments in the state are rather limited. Difficult geographical terrain has meant difficulties not only in water shortages, but also agriculture backwardness (in farming systems and agricultural productivity), transportation, communication, etc. Consequently, there is a strong dependency on resource transfers from the central government and a limited scope for mobilizing the state's own resources for providing and sustaining improved service delivery. Thus, the logic of the proposed Program is based on the link between creation of fiscal space as a means to complement central transfers and build up and maintain social service improvements in the key areas and thereby contribute to improving social welfare and minimizing human and social poverty. The Program lending modality is preferred because the proposed Program will require adjustments to policies and investment plans, and complimentary capacity building of institutions.

*Impact:* Improved social and gender-inclusive human development parameters in the state

*Outcome:* Creating greater fiscal space for meeting the state's development financing requirements  
*Implementation Progress*

### *Outputs:*

1. The management of public expenditure is rationalized.
2. Tax and nontax revenue reforms successfully implemented
3. State government debts are effectively restructured and managed.
4. Services in the health and education sectors are more accessible and improved.

### Business Opportunities

- Consulting Services: To be determined
- Procurement: To be determined

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Human and Social Development Division, SARD

### C. Catalyzing Sustainable Finance Facility

**Project No.** : 44452-014 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 150  
**Sector** : Finance

*Status:* Proposed; management review meeting scheduled on June 11, 2014

*Description:* The Facility is an innovative leveraged finance mechanism designed as a financial intermediation loan with linked conditions for on lending to subprojects in challenging urban infrastructure sectors. Eligible subprojects are those in the following sub-sectors:

- Affordable housing in urban areas;
  - Housing for economically weaker sections in urban and rural areas;
  - Slum rehabilitation including provision of basic services in slums, provision of temporary and transit shelters for poor.
  - Basic urban services, including water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, sanitation, and other physical infrastructure in urban areas; and
  - Projects fostering community involvement and inclusion, such as community based tourism.
- The proposed CSF Facility is a concept developed between HUDCO and ADB, which utilizes ADB's financial intermediation (FI) loan modality. It aims to create financing avenues in challenging urban sectors with a high developmental impact, and doing so through a commercially sustainable structure. With a pipeline of projects emerging in sectors that have been traditionally regarded as challenging, there is now a need for a financing source that can be used to support such projects. Such finance, linked to bankability and sustainability reforms, would attract commercial financing to these projects. The CSF is thus positioned as a quick disbursing fund managed by HUDCO. The CSF Facility will also link into the project development that is already underway under the GOI-ADB PPP Initiative to ensure that projects are upfront financing assistance to graduate to bankability status. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) is the selected financial intermediary (FI), which, under oversight of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, will manage the facility per tightly defined selection and bankability assurance parameters. The project therefore follows a 'finance plus' approach, directly congruent with ADB's strategy for India, which emphasizes infrastructure development and serves to leverage ADB resources for the benefit of the client country.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* Infrastructure financing requirements in India are escalating and need a diversified source of funds. Investment needs, critical for sustained economic growth, estimated at \$1 trillion in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan approach paper (2012-2017) of the Planning Commission of India, are already beyond public sector capacities alone. The 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan estimates around 36% private sector contribution to infrastructure investment to date and this is projected to reach 50% and above under the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The Government of India (GOI) is thus focusing on catalyzing commercial and private sector funds including public-private partnerships to meet this gap, and has developed several PPP enabling frameworks including the: (i) viability gap fund (VGF) (grant fund), (ii) India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), (iii) India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF), and (iv) a host of other initiatives at the central government and state government levels. The Facility links with the ongoing ADB-GOI PPP Initiative for project pipelines and structuring assistance. It furthers the existing GOI tools, VGF, and IIFCL. These tools have mostly funded road and power projects, which can be made viable through VGF, or are viable on a stand-alone basis (through IIFCL). Hence, the existing tools are not likely to enable commercial finance in sectors targeted by the Facility which have a significant viability gap. By providing substantial support in eligible sector subprojects, the Facility thus directly enables partial commercial or private sector finance to further flow. Thus, the project directly supports GOI priorities for a 'finance plus' approach per the India Country Programming Mission 2011, which refers to the improved leveraging of ADB finance, catalyzing private

finance, piloting innovation and sustainability, and sector reforms, all of which the Facility is designed to address.

*Impact:* Expanded coverage and service delivery of infrastructure in the eligible subsectors

*Outcome:* A greater flow of commercial and/or private sector financing into eligible subsectors and service delivery management, through replication of bankability and sector frameworks.

*Outputs:*

- Creation of ring-fenced institutional structures for better implementation and governance of infrastructure projects and services in eligible subsectors
- Creation of bankable financial models and capital structures for attracting commercial and/or private sector finance in eligible subsectors
- Replication of the CSF leveraged finance funding facility with systems and linked reform conditions for outreach to eligible subsectors

Business Opportunities

- Consulting Services: To be determined
- Procurement: To be determined

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**D. Punjab Development Finance Program**

**Project No. :** 45288-002 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million) :** 200.5  
**Executing Agencies :** Finance Department, Government of Punjab  
**Sector :** Public sector management

*Status:* Proposed; status not yet provided by ADB

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* The proposed program seeks to facilitate implementation of a comprehensive fiscal consolidation program in Punjab. This will generate fiscal savings and thereby assist Punjab to augment and sustain growth enhancing development financing. Punjab is primarily an agrarian economy with a population of 28 million. Punjab has always been instrumental in ensuring national food security since 1960s. The Government of Punjab (GOP) traditionally provides various subsidies, including free power to farmers, to promote agriculture in the state. Despite these schemes, Punjab agriculture is currently constrained by declining productivity, soil degradation, and water depletion. Despite relatively robust own-tax effort in Punjab with an own-tax to gross state domestic product (GSDP) ratio of 8.2%, Punjab's extremely fragile fiscal situation could primarily be attributed to ad hoc expenditure planning and management with untargeted transfer payment and subsidy schemes. The deteriorating fiscal situation in Punjab has placed added pressures on public resources constraining development financing (investment), leading to poor delivery of public goods and services in the state. The committed expenditures of the state government (those on salaries, pensions, interest payments, and subsidies alone) have almost exhausted the total revenue receipts of the state in recent years, requiring the state to undertake even larger borrowings to finance these expenditures, thereby trapping the state in a vicious cycle of mounting current account (revenue) and fiscal deficits. The committed liabilities, including subsidies, were almost 100% of revenue receipts during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period (2007-2012). The weak financial performance of the public sector enterprises (PSEs) including newly created Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) and Punjab State Transmission



Corporation Limited (PSTCL) has further exacerbated the growing fiscal imbalances and mounting public debt. A major contributory factor to fiscal distress is the state's poor expenditure planning and management tradition. GOP does not follow the system of project appraisal before approving a project. Moreover, the lack of evaluation and monitoring system causes inordinate delays in project execution, leading to escalation in costs and the projects, quite often, fail to deliver the desired outcomes. More importantly, untargeted power subsidy, triggered by populist policies, has brought both the state exchequer and the power sector on the brink of financial collapse. This has many implications. First, PSPCL is unable to modernize the power infrastructure due to lack of borrowing opportunities from the banks and financial institutions. Second, the deteriorating fiscal situation of GOP has had negative consequences for GOP's development agenda. In particular, the increase in nondiscretionary committed expenditure has reduced fiscal space limiting the ability of GOP to make effective use of public spending to meet its policy priorities. More directly, this has resulted in a large opportunity cost as the disproportionate share of the fiscal adjustment fell on capital spending.

*Impact:* Improved and sustainable development financing in the state

*Outcome:* Greater and sustainable fiscal space is achieved in the GOP budget

*Outputs:*

1. Improved expenditure efficiency
2. Improved tax and nontax revenue efforts
3. Efficient debt management
4. Selected PSEs restructured

*Consulting Services:* To be determined

*Procurement:* To be determined

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## **E. Supporting Human Capital Development in Meghalaya**

**Project No. :** 46166-001 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million) :** 100  
**Executing Agencies :** Finance Department  
**Sector :** Public sector management

*Status:* Proposed; management review meeting scheduled on January 15, 2013

*Description:* The proposed project will help in enhancing the employability of Meghalaya's youth by improving the quality and delivery of its skill development and secondary education programs.

*Impact:* Improved human capital in Meghalaya.

*Outcome:* Facilitating environment created for improving Meghalaya's human capital

*Outputs:*

1. Meghalaya's Skill Development Mission operationalized
2. Improved learning environment in secondary schools
3. Strengthened capacity in relevant Departments
4. Project management system in place.



#### Business Opportunities

- **Consulting Services:** For the small scale project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA), ADB will engage a firm in accordance with the Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2010, as amended). The consultant qualification selection (CQS) method based on a review of bio-data technical proposal will be used since the processing schedule is tight, and the size of the consulting package is less than \$200,000. 1 international consultant for a total of 2 person months and 9 national consultants for a total 16 person months will be required. Two individual consultants (civil engineer / architect) will be hired for 1.5 months each to expedite the survey of buildings. The total consulting requirement is 12 consultants for 21 person months in all.
- **Procurement:** To be determined

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## KYRGYZ

### **CAREC Corridor 3 (Bishkek-Osh Road) Improvement Project, Phase 4**

**Project No. :** 45169-001 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million) :** 100  
**Executing Agencies :** Ministry of Transportation and Communications  
**Sector :** Transport and ICT

*Status:* Proposed; management review meeting scheduled on June 21, 2013

*Description:* The proposed CAREC Corridor 3 (Bishkek-Osh Road) Improvement Project, Phase 4 (the project) will improve the national and regional connectivity by rehabilitating an estimated 130 kilometers (km) of crucial road sections between Bishkek and Osh. The impact of the proposed project will be improved connectivity and access to markets. The outcome of the project will be efficient movement of freight and passenger traffic along the Bishkek-Osh road. The project outputs will be: (i) 60 km of rehabilitated road from Bishkek to Kara Balta, (ii) 70 km of rehabilitated road from Madaniyak to Jalalabad, (iii) strengthened road asset management system, and (iv) improved road safety.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has assisted the Kyrgyz Republic in rehabilitating 483 km of the 655 km Bishkek-Osh road through three loans in a total amount of \$140 million. Other development partners cofinanced the rehabilitation of this road. Combined, the development partners have assisted the government in rehabilitating over 539 km (82%) of the Bishkek-Osh road. However, due to funding limitations, there remain two missing sections of the Bishkek-Osh road needing rehabilitation: Bishkek to Kara Balta (60 km) and Madaniyak to Jalalabad (70 km). The state of these roads warrants urgent attention. Road improvement in the adjacent sections attracts increased traffic, but the two sections will not be able to provide the needed level of service and will also pose traffic hazards. Therefore, the government has requested ADB to help rehabilitate the two road sections under the project.

*Impact:* Improved connectivity and access to markets

*Outcome:* Efficient movement of freight and passenger traffic along the Bishkek-Osh road

*Outputs:*

- 60km of rehabilitated road from Bishkek to Kara Balta
- 70 km of rehabilitated road from Madaniyak to Jalalabad

- Strengthened Road asset management system
- Improved road safety

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## NEPAL

### A. Bagmati River Basin Improvement Project

**Project No.** : 43448-013 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 30  
**Sector** : Multisector

*Status:* Proposed; management review meeting scheduled on May 27, 2013

*Description:* The Bagmati River Basin Improvement Project aims to improve water security and resilience to potential climate change impact in the Bagmati River Basin. It will build on the general public's desire to restore the river environment in the Kathmandu Valley and the Government's efforts to improve irrigation development and mitigate the impact of water-induced disasters in the middle and lower reaches of the basin. The Project adopts the principles of integrated water resources management (IWRM) and provides Nepal with its first opportunity to apply this key policy element since it has been adopted under the national water plan in 2005. The Project's expected impact is to improve sustainable economic development and poverty reduction in the Bagmati River Basin. The Project outcome will focus on improving water security in the Bagmati River Basin. The expected outputs may include: (i) effective integrated and participatory river basin management, (ii) an integrated river basin development master plan and action plan agreed by all stakeholders, (iii) an improved riparian river environment in the Kathmandu Valley, (iv) increased water availability in the basin during the dry season, and (v) reduced water-induced disaster impact on the basin communities. The major investment components may include: (i) stakeholder mobilization, awareness raising and integrated planning; (ii) IWRM focused institutional reform and capacity building; (iii) riparian river environment improvement that may include community/civil society based: (a) awareness and education, (b) river training works, (c) river cleaning, (d) river side beautification including cultural heritage sites restoration; (iii) increased surface water availability (rain water harvesting and storage, catchment regeneration, irrigation rehabilitation and efficiency and natural wetland enhancement); and (iv) water-induced disaster mitigation that may include (a) river training works, (b) watershed regeneration, (c) sabo works, and (d) community-based flood early warning systems and adaptation programs. A project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) will assess the detailed cost per component for the Project.

*Impact:* Economic development sustained and poverty reduced in the Bagmati River Basin

*Outcome:* Bagmati River Basin water security is improved.

#### *Outputs:*

- Effective integrated and participatory river basin management made operational
- Improved riparian river environment in the Kathmandu Valley
- Increased water availability in the basin during dry season
- Efficient project management and stakeholders coordination is achieved
- Reduced water-induced disaster impact on basin communities

#### Business Opportunities

- Consulting Services: To be determined

- Procurement: To be determined

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## B. Skills Development Project\*

\*Note: Project link not working properly.

**Project No. :** 38176-013 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million) :** 20  
**Executing Agencies :** Ministry of Education  
**Sector :** Education

*Status:* Proposed; management review meeting scheduled on May 27, 2013

*Description:* The proposed Skills Development Project (SDP) will support the Government of Nepal to develop a market responsive and social- and gender-responsive technical education and vocational training (TEVT) by assisting the implementation of policy, institutional and operational reforms, delivery of demand-oriented skills training, short-term market oriented skills training focusing on excluded groups, and effective project management and monitoring and evaluation. The SDP is proposed for five (5) years from 2013 to 2018.

### Business Opportunities

- Consulting Services: To be determined
- Procurement Notices: To be determined

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## C. Rural Electrification through Renewable Energy

**Project No. :** 45126-003 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million) :** 20.8  
**Executing Agencies :** Ministry of Environment  
**Sector :** Energy

*Status:* Proposed; fact-finding scheduled on Jan 23 to 30, 2013

*Description:* The proposed Project aims to address these constraints by leveraging Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) funds with ADB and other donor-assisted funds to set up both credit and subsidy windows for mini-micro hydropower (MMH) and solar home systems (SHS) under Central Renewable Energy Fund (CREF). Funds under the CREF will be managed by a nodal financial intermediary (FI) for relending of medium to long-term local currency subloans and providing other support to participating financial institutions (PFIs) that meet ADB's eligibility criteria to help finance the development of off-grid MMH and SHS subprojects.

*Impact:* Scaling up of renewable energy development in Nepal

*Outcome:* Enhanced credit and subsidies delivery mechanisms for development of mini-micro hydropower (MMH) and solar home systems (SHS)

*Outputs:*

1. The credit and subsidy fund windows for mini-micro hydropower (MMH) and solar home system (SHS) under the CREF developed.
2. Capacities of the EA/IA and FI/PFIs on RE technologies, project appraisals, financing mechanisms and overall effective operation of CREF developed.

Business Opportunities

- Consulting Services: To be determined
- Procurement: To be determined

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**D. Tanahu Hydropower Project**

**Project No.** : 43281-013  
**Loan No.** : 2990/2991  
**TA No.** : 8329  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 150  
**Executing Agencies** : Nepal Electricity Authority, NEA  
Ministry of Energy  
Tanahu Hydropower Limited

**Sector** : Multisector

*Status:* Board approved on 13 February 2013

*Description:* The project has three main components: (i) a medium-sized hydropower plant of 140 megawatts (MW) with significant water storage facilities and associated transmission lines to evacuate the generated power; (ii) rural electrification and community development in the project area, and (iii) a reform and restructuring plan for the national utility, the Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA). The project site is in the Seti River in the Tanahu district, about 150 kilometers (km) west of Kathmandu.

*Project Rationale:* Nepal faces a mounting energy crisis. Supplies fall well short of demand, the main utility operating the system is highly inefficient, the policy environment is weak, and the role of the private sector is far too small. The supply gap is growing, especially during the dry season in winter (November April). Kathmandu, the main consumption center, has blackouts of 14 - 18 hours a day during this season and load shedding almost every day year-round. Supplies in the rest of the country fare even worse, although an additional problem here is a very low electrification rate. In the meantime, demand for electricity has been growing at 10% annually. This supply gap forces consumers to use diesel generators. These are expensive and very polluting. Rising diesel imports affect the balance of payments, and the doubling of diesel prices over the past 3 years also hurts the income base of people and businesses. The supply problem is becoming one of the biggest obstacles to economic growth. It curtails investment and trade, productivity, job creation, and the quality of life of most citizens. The proposed project is one of a series of similar investments to help overcome this supply problem.

*Impact:* Expanded access to clean and sustainable energy in Nepal

*Outcome:* Increased efficiency and supply of reliable hydropower energy

*Outputs:*

1. Hydropower plant and transmission system made operational
2. Rural electrification increased
3. Community development program in the project area implemented
4. NEA restructured
5. Other sector reforms undertaken
6. Equity sales scheme for hydropower development initiated

Business Opportunities

- Consulting Services: At the request of the government and THL, consultants under Part D will be recruited directly by ADB under the Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2010, as amended from time to time). The project's construction period is projected at seven (7) years, which includes about 1.5 years for project site development (building access roads and a bridge to reach the main construction site) and the execution of safeguard plans.
  - [Support for Sustainable Energy Management and Reforms](#) (Consulting Firm Invited)
- Procurement: Procurement packages will be split into four parts: part A will cover main headworks; part B will procure equipment and other powerhouse facilities; part C will secure transmission and rural electrification lines; and part D will include project supervision and other technical expertise. Part B components will be procured by JICA. Parts A and C will follow international competitive bidding in line with ADB Procurement Guidelines (2010, as amended from time to time). Because of joint cofinancing, procurement under Part A will require a waiver. This is because it involves funding from ADFD and EIB and thus potentially procurement from non-ADB member countries.

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## PAKISTAN

### A. Punjab Millennium Development Goals Program - Subprogram 3\*

**Project No.** : 41641-033 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 100  
**Executing Agencies** : Department of Health, Punjab  
**Sector** : Health and social protection

\*Note: Project link not working properly

*Status:* Proposed; management review meeting scheduled on September 4, 2012

*Impact:* To help Government of Pakistan attain health MDGs 4 and 5.

*Outcome:* Improved access, quality and equity of health services

*Outputs:*

- (i) Improved availability and quality of primary and secondary health care;
- (ii) Better management of health service delivery; and
- (iii) Sustainable pro-poor health financing.

Business Opportunities

- Consulting Services: To be determined

- Procurement: To be determined

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## **B. Power Sector Rehabilitation Project**

**Project No. :** 46218-001 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million) :** 433  
**Executing Agencies :** GENCO Holding Company Limited  
**Sector :** Multisector

*Status:* Proposed; management review meeting scheduled on October 4, 2012

*Description:* Jamshoro Thermal Power Plant (TPP) and Guddu TPP will have: (i) equipment replacement, (ii) major overhauls, and (iii) spare parts provision. 400 MW power output will be recovered. Two 200 MW oil/gas-fueled boilers of Jamshoro TPP will be replaced and converted to a 400 MW subcritical coal-fired boiler. The project will include coal and ash handling systems and modification/improvements of other auxiliary equipment. This conversion to subcritical coal-fired system is the least-cost method which will also diversify the fuel mix away from imported fuel oil. ADB's Energy Policy (2009) supports such diversification which will improve power system reliability and energy security, and the least-cost option. Efficiency improvement of 3% to 8% and net environmental benefits from greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction are also expected. The plants will adhere to national environmental standards.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* The Power Sector Rehabilitation Project (the Project) will rehabilitate government-owned thermal power generation plants (GENCO plants) to recover de-rated capacity and to increase reliable power output by 400-700 megawatts (MW) through improved efficiency. The project will cover two power plants in Sindh. The persistent energy shortage which in FY2011 reached a peak of 5,000 MW represents around 30% of total demand. This has made life difficult for all Pakistanis. Many urban areas are experiencing power interruptions beyond 10 hours a day; some rural areas double that figure. The manufacturing sector, especially small- and medium-sized enterprises that usually cannot afford back-up generators, is the hardest hit. Estimates from the Planning Commission suggest that losses arising from power and gas shortages reduced gross domestic product (GDP) growth by 3% - 4% in both FY2011 and FY2012. The ongoing energy crisis can be diagnosed through three pillars: (i) domestic power generation capacity not keeping up with demand, (ii) financial issues, and (iii) management issues. With Pakistan's ongoing reforms following the recommendations in the Friends of Democratic Pakistan Energy Task Force Report, progress is being made to diversify fuel sources, lower costs, and move towards cost recovery tariff. To improve power sector management and resolve financing issues, Asian Development Bank (ADB) continues to support the government as the largest donor in the sector and address project specific-issues through project design. The Project addresses the first and second pillars by increasing the power produced by the existing power plants and decreasing costs per kilowatt hour.

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## PHILIPPINES

### Comprehensive Development for the Agusan River Basin\*

\*Note: Project link not working properly

**Project No. :** 41224-013 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million) :** 100  
**Executing Agencies :** Department of Environment & Natural Resources  
**Sector :** Agriculture and Natural Resources

*Status:* Proposed; fact-finding scheduled on October 6 to 20, 2008

*Description:* The Agusan River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Project (ARBIWRMP) will assist the Government of the Philippines (GOP) to improve quality of life, human welfare and employment opportunities in the Agusan River Basin (ARB) while conserving internationally important biological resources in the basin.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* The Philippines has 421 river basins recognized in 2006 to be in varying states of degradation. Basin degradation has been ascribed as a direct impact of deforestation and removal of natural vegetation, inappropriate agricultural and forestry activity, and overgrazing, mining and industrial activities in upper watersheds. Indirect causes include conflicting institutional mandates, inconsistent statutory and policy framework, and limited institutional support services and capacity for integrated management of natural resources. The Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DENR) established the River Basin Control Office in 2006 to lead improvements in the management of the nation's basins. Governance and management of the nation's water resources is based on sustainable development of the river basins to ensure socio-economic improvement and ecological stability anchored on a responsive legal and institutional framework. The ARB is the third largest river basin in the Philippines with a catchment area of 10,921 km<sup>2</sup>. It is located in the northeastern part of the island of Mindanao and the majority of the basin lies within the provinces of Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, and Compostela Valley. As in many basins in the Philippines, deteriorating water quality and reduced flows, loss of biodiversity and degraded natural resources are already beginning to threaten the Basin's environmental and economic values. Degradation of the watershed cover due to logging, mining and other uses increases erosion, siltation of river channels and irrigation systems, and increases the severity of flood and drought events. Many of the causes of degradation of the basin water quality occur in the upper watershed areas, but the impacts cascade down the basin. Reducing forest cover; continued legal and illegal extraction of timber; poorly regulated mining; farming on steep slopes and persistent use of slash and burn methods contribute to increased soil erosion in the basin. Processing of mined ores, particularly gold, has put mercury into the streams and also pollutants including cyanide. Eroded soil and mining wastes increases suspended sediment loads and turbidity, leading to siltation in water bodies. The mining pollutants have been shown to cause adverse health impacts for mine workers as well as raising contaminants in irrigated agriculture downstream. The Agusan Marsh is a wetland of international importance for migratory bird species and for national biodiversity. High turbidity and increasing siltation, from degraded watersheds upstream, are adversely impacting the productivity and diversity of aquatic flora and fauna in Agusan Marsh. Mitigating these impacts is of critical importance to the indigenous peoples that live within the marsh and to ensure the continued provision of environmental services to the communities that live downstream. The proposed project will address key binding constraints in the vicious cycle of environmental degradation, limited employment opportunities and rural poverty in the Agusan basin. This is consistent with the overall policy of President Aquino's social contract which envisions a country that has achieved (i) inclusive growth that is characterized by a rapid, sustained, and broad-based economic growth; (ii) creation of more jobs and new opportunities to achieve full employment; (iii) significant reduction of poverty which is reflected in the Philippines Development Plan 2011-2016 (PDP), and the Philippine Strategy for Sustainable



Development under the Philippine Agenda 21. The natural resources and environment sector goals in the PDP are: (i) improved conservation, protection and rehabilitation of natural resources; (ii) improved environmental quality for a cleaner and healthier environment; and (iii) enhanced resilience of natural systems and improved adaptive capacities of human communities to cope with environmental hazards and climate-related risks. Sustainable natural resources management and ecosystem biodiversity are key support areas identified in the ADB sector assessment, strategy and roadmap for the Philippines' agriculture and natural resources sector (ASR, 23 January 2011 draft).

#### Business Opportunities

- Consulting Services: To be determined
- Procurement: To be determined

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## REGIONAL

### **Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Regional Improvement of Border Services Project (RIBS)**

**Project No.** : 46124-001  
**Loan No.** : 2995  
**Grant Nos.** : 0340/0341  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 17.606  
**Executing Agencies** : Ministry of Economic Development and Trade  
Ministry of Economy

**Sector** : Industry and trade/ Trade and Services

*Status:* Board Approved on 27 March

*Description:* The proposed Project will support the construction and renovation of Border Crossing Points (BCPs) in cases where investments to upgrade complementary facilities on the other side of the border have been completed or are nearing completion. NSWs alone would not be enough to achieve best results because all CAREC countries are transit countries and shipments have to cross multiple borders. This requires networking and the interoperability of National Single Windows (NSWs) at the CAREC regional level. The Project will benefit from ongoing and proposed CAREC Customs Cooperation Committee initiatives, including joint customs control, simplification of customs procedures, and the development of information and communication technology for customs modernization. Specifically the proposed project will focus on the following: "Border crossing point improvement - The project will improve infrastructure at two road BCPs to improve working conditions and performance of border management personnel, and reduce processing time and cost: (i) In the Kyrgyz Republic, at the Karamyk BCP, located along CAREC corridors 3b and 5, (a) the inspection facilities including customs, sanitary and quarantine, and veterinary checkpoints will be improved to handle traffic growth and improve the inspection process; and (b) power, water supply and sewerage facilities, communication facilities, and office and inspection equipment will be provided. (ii) In Tajikistan, at the Guliston BCP, located in a key conduit of the regional Osh Khujand highway, facilities will be upgraded and equipped, including infrastructure for vehicle inspection and two new border check posts, and water supply and sewerage facilities provided. "National single window development - This project will support the establishment of NSW facilities to streamline data submission to international trade regulators, and ensure conformity of submitted data with the requirements of business processes in various stages of trade and transport in the international supply chain. International standards will be adopted to ensure regional interoperability.

The subcomponents of NSW facilities in the two countries include: (i) single window and trade portal software development; (ii) single window backup system and hardware, regional centers, and trade portal hardware; (iii) certificate of origin and licensed track and trace of system development; (iv) operating assistance to the single window governance and working groups; (v) business process analysis and re-engineering (for up to 10 government agencies); (vi) legal and regulatory framework review; (vii) stakeholder engagement and public awareness activities; and (viii) market study and research. In terms of sequencing, a flexible software development process will incorporate possible policy and regulatory changes resulting from subcomponents (v) and (vi).

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy.* The project supports the CAREC transport and trade facilitation strategy, which aims to streamline transport, trade logistics, customs, and other border control operations to increase cross-border trade in Central Asia. From 2007 to 2009, CAREC ministerial conferences endorsed a transport and trade facilitation strategy and its implementation action plan, and a plan to address physical infrastructure needs at border crossing points (BCPs) along priority CAREC corridors, and to establish and network national single window (NSW) facilities. The goal was to develop seamless corridors to enhance economic competitiveness of the region. BCPs are identified as the major impediments to cross-border transport and trade in the CAREC region. The CAREC corridor performance measurement and monitoring (CPMM) system indicates that in 2012 a typical 500-kilometer journey by a 20-ton truck took an average of 21.8 hours and cost \$999. Delays are mainly due to poor physical infrastructure and inadequate trade logistics facilities, cumbersome customs clearance procedures, and limited utilization of information and communication technologies. NSW facilities, which enable trade- and transport-related information and documents to be submitted only once through a single entry point, and to be reviewed and processed by relevant government agencies prior to the cargo's arrival at the border, can provide significant efficiency gains. To maximize the benefits of NSWs, coverage should be extended to include cross-border electronic data exchange. Many CAREC governments supported by business communities are designing NSWs to accommodate eventual CAREC-wide interoperability. The benefits of good BCP infrastructure and NSWs can only be fully realized when countries on both sides of the border fund complementary investments, and border control agencies cooperate. The project supports the construction and renovation of BCPs in cases where investments to upgrade complementary facilities on the other side of the border have been completed or are nearing completion. It will help develop NSWs based on international standards to streamline trade-related procedures. The project will be implemented in coordination with ongoing and proposed CAREC trade facilitation initiatives, particularly those under the CAREC Customs Cooperation Committee, including joint customs control, simplification of customs procedures, and development of information and communication technology for customs modernization. Both governments of the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan accord high priority to the project. As landlocked countries, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan need to develop predictable and transparent trading environments, improve trade facilitation, and leverage more transit and international trade to increase competitiveness and sustain inclusive growth. By modernizing BCP infrastructure and developing electronic trade platforms like NSWs, they can improve the performance of CAREC corridors, minimize negative impacts of geographic isolation, foster more diverse economic activity, and realize their economic potential. Two road BCPs have been selected under the project: the Karamyk in the Kyrgyz Republic and Guliston in Tajikistan. The BCPs selection is based on the government's priority, their special significance for regional trade, complementary development on both sides of the border, and minimal safeguard issues. ADB support for regional cooperation intersects with the strategies and priorities of the project countries, particularly those related to promoting sustainable growth and improving governance. The project will help improve the environment for trade, which is an engine for economic growth and development. NSW development is consistent with the main priority of governments to improve governance, reduce corruption by increasing transparency, and ensure effective public administration by improving the capacity of the civil service. The project is included in ADB's country operations business plan 2012 2013 for the Kyrgyz Republic, which is line with the government's medium-term development program for 2012 2014. The main goal of the development program is to improve living standards and reduce poverty by accelerating economic growth, improving the business climate, and developing an efficient governance system. The ADB country partnership strategy for Tajikistan supports addressing the most critical development constraints

and creating a basis for higher economic growth. ADB is committed to helping ensure access to efficient and cost-effective regional transport, developing new export markets, improving regional customs facilities, and facilitating regional trade. ADB's strategy is to reduce logistics costs for trade and encourage knowledge sharing between Tajikistan and other CAREC member countries to foster regional integration and facilitation. Key intended outcomes include improved regional transport connections, improved trade and transit infrastructure, and reduced cross-border barriers.

*Impact:* Accelerated trade growth within the CAREC region and with the rest of the world

*Project rationale:* The project supports the CAREC transport and trade facilitation strategy, which aims to streamline transport, trade logistics, customs, and other border control operations to increase cross-border trade in Central Asia. From 2007 to 2009, CAREC ministerial conferences endorsed a transport and trade facilitation strategy and its implementation action plan, and a plan to address physical infrastructure needs at border crossing points (BCPs) along priority CAREC corridors, and to establish and network national single window (NSW) facilities. The goal was to develop seamless corridors to enhance economic competitiveness of the region. BCPs are identified as the major impediments to cross-border transport and trade in the CAREC region. The CAREC corridor performance measurement and monitoring (CPMM) system indicates that in 2012 a typical 500-kilometer journey by a 20-ton truck took an average of 21.8 hours and cost \$999. Delays are mainly due to poor physical infrastructure and inadequate trade logistics facilities, cumbersome customs clearance procedures, and limited utilization of information and communication technologies. NSW facilities, which enable trade- and transport-related information and documents to be submitted only once through a single entry point, and to be reviewed and processed by relevant government agencies prior to the cargo's arrival at the border, can provide significant efficiency gains. To maximize the benefits of NSWs, coverage should be extended to include cross-border electronic data exchange. Many CAREC governments supported by business communities are designing NSWs to accommodate eventual CAREC-wide interoperability. The benefits of good BCP infrastructure and NSWs can only be fully realized when countries on both sides of the border fund complementary investments, and border control agencies cooperate. The project supports the construction and renovation of BCPs in cases where investments to upgrade complementary facilities on the other side of the border have been completed or are nearing completion. It will help develop NSWs based on international standards to streamline trade-related procedures. The project will be implemented in coordination with ongoing and proposed CAREC trade facilitation initiatives, particularly those under the CAREC Customs Cooperation Committee, including joint customs control, simplification of customs procedures, and development of information and communication technology for customs modernization. Both governments of the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan accord high priority to the project. As landlocked countries, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan need to develop predictable and transparent trading environments, improve trade facilitation, and leverage more transit and international trade to increase competitiveness and sustain inclusive growth. By modernizing BCP infrastructure and developing electronic trade platforms like NSWs, they can improve the performance of CAREC corridors, minimize negative impacts of geographic isolation, foster more diverse economic activity, and realize their economic potential. Two road BCPs have been selected under the project: the Karamyk in the Kyrgyz Republic and Guliston in Tajikistan. The BCPs selection is based on the government's priority, their special significance for regional trade, complementary development on both sides of the border, and minimal safeguard issues. ADB support for regional cooperation intersects with the strategies and priorities of the project countries, particularly those related to promoting sustainable growth and improving governance. The project will help improve the environment for trade, which is an engine for economic growth and development. NSW development is consistent with the main priority of governments to improve governance, reduce corruption by increasing transparency, and ensure effective public administration by improving the capacity of the civil service. The project is included in ADB's country operations business plan 2012-2013 for the Kyrgyz Republic, which is in line with the government's medium-term development program for 2012-2014. The main goal of the development program is to improve living standards and reduce poverty by accelerating economic growth, improving the business climate, and developing an efficient governance system. The ADB country partnership strategy for Tajikistan supports addressing the most critical development constraints and creating a basis for higher

economic growth. ADB is committed to helping ensure access to efficient and cost-effective regional transport, developing new export markets, improving regional customs facilities, and facilitating regional trade. ADB's strategy is to reduce logistics costs for trade and encourage knowledge sharing between Tajikistan and other CAREC member countries to foster regional integration and facilitation. Key intended outcomes include improved regional transport connections, improved trade and transit infrastructure, and reduced cross-border barriers.

*Outcome:* Faster, more predictable and cost efficient cross-border transport and trade

*Outputs:*

- Physical infrastructure and working conditions at Karamyk and Guliston BCPs improved NSW facilities in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan established.
- Capacity in project management and supervision strengthened

Business Opportunity

- Consulting Services: The Project will finance international and national consulting services to support project implementation, management, and institutional capacity building. The consulting services will be engaged in accordance with the ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2010, as amended from time to time). Advance contracting for consulting services will be considered in line with ADB's guidelines. Following is the breakdown of the recruitment: 1. KGZ = 3 contracts, 760 person-months (52 pm international and 708 national); 2. TAJ = 3 contracts, 469 person-months (55 pm international and 414 national)
- Procurement: Goods and works will be done through International competitive bidding for the following: KGZ = 2 contracts (\$4.568 million) [Karamyk BCP Improvement ICB works, \$2.809 million, and Single window system development, ICB Good \$1.759 million] TAJ = 2 contracts (\$5.091 million) [Golistan BCP goods, \$1.471 million, and Single window system development, ICB Good \$3.62 million]

*Responsible ADB Officer:* Shakeel Ahmad Khan  
Responsible ADB Department  
Central and West Asia Department  
Transport and Communications Division, CWRD

## TURKMENISTAN

### Zerger Regional Power Generation Project

**Project No.** : 44184-013 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 150  
**Executing Agencies** : Turkmenenergo  
**Sector** : Energy

*Status:* Proposed; management review meeting scheduled on October 2, 2012

*Description:* The Regional Power Interconnection Project will address electric supply needs in Afghanistan (AFG) and electric infrastructure development and export plans in Turkmenistan (TKM). The Project will meet AFG needs as: (i) development partners have advised plans for investment in transmission and distribution which will increase the low electrification rate thereby increasing demand (ii) development of new domestic generation is not expected to meet forecast demand, (iii) existing interconnections cannot fill the supply gap, and (iv) electric imports from TKM can meet new demand in a cost effective manner while increasing security by diversifying import sources. The Project will allow TKM utilize its gas reserves for electric exports by adding additional gas fired generating plant. The Project will increase generation capacity in TKM and interconnect the electric grid systems of TKM and the AFG thereby allowing TKM to export electric energy to AFG. In TKM, the Project includes a new gas-fired

300MW combined cycle power plant. In AFG, the project includes new transmission lines and substations in its western region including a connection from the TKM/AFG border to the existing 220kV grid. The specific components of the Project will be confirmed by a Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA).

*Impact:* Increased regional cooperation and optimized use of regional energy resources

*Outcome:* In TKM, increased generation efficiency and improved access to export markets. In AFG, enhanced security of supply and supply reliability

*Outputs:* Power Purchase Sales Agreement (PPSA) New Serdar power plant in TKM located at Zergar or Atamyrat New 500-kV line in AFG from TKM/AFG border to Naidabad

#### Business Opportunities

- Consulting Services: All consultants will be engaged following the Guidelines on the Use of Consultants by Asian Development Bank and its Borrowers (2010, as amended from time to time). Consulting firms will be recruited using quality- and cost-based selection, with a quality-cost ratio of 90:10 required due to the complex nature of the consulting tasks and with the project having critical downstream impact.
- Procurement: All goods and works will be procured by international competitive bidding. The turnkey power plant package (\$400 million) will be jointly financed by IDB. It is expected that IDB will finance the gas turbines, heat recovery system generators, and steam turbine components of the power plant while ADB will finance the remaining components. To enable such joint procurement, it is proposed to expand country eligibility for procurement by allowing firms, subcontractors, and sourcing of materials from any country eligible under ADB's Procurement Guidelines (2010, as amended from time to time) and IDB's Guidelines for Procurement of Goods and Works under IDB Financing (2009). This requires a waiver under Article 14 (ix) of the Agreement Establishing the Asian Development Bank.

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Energy Division, CWRD

## UZBEKISTAN

### **Takhiatash Power Plant Efficiency Improvement Project**

**Project No. :** 45306-001 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million) :** 100  
**Executing Agencies :** UzbekEnergoproekt  
**Sector :** Multisector

*Status:* Proposed; management review meeting scheduled on July 15, 2013

*Description:* The objective of the proposed project is to improve energy efficiency of the Takhiatash thermal power plant (TPP) with the adoption of energy efficient technology that will contribute to increased reliable power supply and climate change mitigation. The project will include construction of a combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) power plant, decommissioning of inefficient existing power plant units, and capacity development.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* Uzbekistan's power generation plants are generally old and inefficient, requiring urgent modernization. More than 75% of the power plant units are over 30 years old reaching or exceeding their economic life. The thermal efficiency averages 31%, while



that of energy efficient CCGT exceeds 50%. Replacing the existing power generation assets with energy efficient equipment is a key strategy for saving energy, securing reliable power supply, and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emission. To this end, State Joint-Stock Company Uzbekenergo (Uzbekenergo), a 100% government-owned vertically integrated utility company, has developed a \$5.3 billion investment plan (2011-2015) that includes construction of 15 thermal power plants (2,412 megawatt [MW]). The project that constructs a 280 MW CCGT is a priority project identified under this investment plan. The 730 MW TPP is the main power supply source for the Karakalpakstan and Khorezm regions with over 3 million people located in the western part of Uzbekistan. The power demand outlook is strong with a number of industrial development projects envisaged for the region, exceeding currently available capacity. In the medium term, the transmission capacity for the region also needs to be expanded, and power generation capacity of Takhiatash TPP needs to be further expanded. Out of the gas-fired five steam turbine units in operation at Takhiatash TPP, three units built in 1969 (two units of 100 MW) and 1974 (one unit of 110 MW) are some of the oldest units in operation with 23.7% efficiency. After the new power unit becomes operational, these units will be decommissioned. Decommissioning requires careful planning and implementation without disrupting reliable power supply and in compliance with safety and environmental standards, as well as cost effectiveness consideration. Uzbekenergo is improving its organizational performance through the assistance of ADB. The investment unit will be restructured. Financial transparency will be improved through introducing financial reporting and auditing that complies with international standards. Further restructuring envisages a more efficient cost-centered approach. Management and planning systems will be modernized to increase its operational performance. The electricity tariffs have been raised continuously since 2004 to ensure full cost recovery. The introduction of advanced electricity metering will further strengthen financial sustainability. Notwithstanding, further reform efforts are necessary. Uzbekenergo faces a \$1.6 billion funding gap to fulfill its \$5.3 billion investment plan. It needs to develop a strategy and build the capacity to attract and raise investment funds required to transform its infrastructure facilities into efficient assets. While there is a substantial opportunity, knowledge and technical capacity to attract investment funding, including climate change funds and carbon financing, are limited. The project follows the ADB's strategy for Uzbekistan, which includes focus on energy efficiency and reliable power supply. It is also consistent with ADB's Strategy 2020 and ADB Energy Policy (2009) by promoting energy efficiency and energy for all. It will be ADB's fourth project loan intervention in Uzbekistan's power sector.

*Impact:* Improved reliable power supply

*Outcome:* Increased energy efficient power supply in Karakalpakstan and Khorezm regions

*Outputs:*

1. Operational energy efficient power unit in Takhiatash TPP
2. Enhanced Uzbekenergo's investment funding capacity

#### Business Opportunities

- Consulting Services: A supervision consulting firm will be recruited using the quality- and cost-based selection method, with a 90:10 ratio for quality and cost, and following ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2010, as amended from time to time) to help the executing agency implement the project.
- Procurement: A turnkey contractor, which is expected to undertake both the construction and decommissioning works, will be selected under international competitive bidding, following ADB's Procurement Guidelines (2010, as amended from time to time).

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Central and West Asia Department  
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### III. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

PLEASE NOTE: Please click on the project title to access full project information. Technical assistance (TA) is used to prepare and implement projects, and support advisory and regional activities of the bank. ADB is no longer issuing TA project alerts classified according to type, i.e., project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA), advisory technical assistance (ADTA), etc. If you want to know the specific TA classification, please contact our office or inquire directly with the bank.

#### AFGHANISTAN

##### Supporting the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Energy

TA No.	:	8328
Project No.	:	46347-001
Amount (US \$ million)	:	1.5
Executing Agencies	:	Asian Development Bank
Sector	:	Energy

*Status:* Board approved on February 22, 2013

*Description:* It is estimated that nearly \$5 billion of grant assistance and private sector investments will go into the Afghanistan energy sector during 2013-2015. Although the government has taken charge of strategic and operational planning in the energy sector and donor coordination to harmonize investment plans since 2002, there remains a critical need to institutionalize ICE and ensure its sustainability. The TA will help bridge this gap. In addition, the TA will assist in (i) institutionalizing the power sector master plan; (ii) updating energy policy and sector plans, including the operation and maintenance strategy; and (iii) preparing technical reports and working papers through the formation of working groups or subcommittees (e.g., renewable energy, development of unified grid, and synchronization with neighboring countries) supported by consultants to debate and conclude operational issues in the sector. Most importantly, the TA will ensure that capacity support to sustain ICE beyond 2014 is factored into the program.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* Persistent conflict and security challenges have inhibited development of energy infrastructure and human capacity in Afghanistan. The sector experiences technical, financial, and governance deficits and has begun to develop integrated energy planning systems. The lack of integrated planning so far has caused more than 65% of sector investments to bypass the government's core budget and planning systems, leaving sector ministries and agencies with limited information on donors' funded projects, plans, and activities. There is also a diversity of stakeholders in the country's emerging energy sector--five ministries, 10 key development partners, and several private sector participants and civil society organizations. Thus, harmonizing and sequencing investment plans remain very difficult. In the past, the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Energy (ICE) has proved to be the most effective and coherent mechanism to brainstorm and agree on an investment and governance agenda. However, it has ceased to exist in June 2012 due to funding constraints. The TA will support coordination, harmonization, and collaboration between development partners and energy sector ministries and agencies in Afghanistan for a coherent strategy and implementation of investment plans, as well as provide capacity and analytical support to strengthen energy sector investments in Afghanistan.

*Impact:* Effective coordination between energy sector stakeholders in Afghanistan



*Outcome:* Greater capacity of energy managers to support sector coordination, integrated policy and planning, governance, and implementation

*Outputs:* ICE Secretariat re-established to serve as the point of contact for energy reform and to unify energy sector in Afghanistan

#### Business Opportunities

- **Consulting Services:** Based on ADB's experience in TA implementation in Afghanistan and the lessons from recent ICE interventions, recruiting a consulting firm would not be appropriate for the coordination assignment under the TA, which is primarily to liaise with all energy stakeholders of Afghanistan. As such, the TA will engage individual consultants equivalent to 32 person-months (two experts) of international and 36 person-months (two experts) of national consultants. In addition, two seconded contractual staff from MOEC will be engaged under the TA for a total of 30 person-months. Required positions include a senior energy specialist (team leader), hydrocarbon sector expert, energy specialist (deputy team leader), and office and logistics manager. The team will drive the ICE coordination meetings, engage with all stakeholders, lead technical group meetings, and formulate requisite documentation as and when required. ADB will engage individual consultants following its Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2010, as amended from time to time).
- **Procurement Notices:** To be determined

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Central and West Asia Department  
Energy Division, CWRD

## **BANGLADESH**

### **A. Establishing a Regulatory Framework for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation**

**TA No.** : 8320  
**Project No.** : 42176-012  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 0.5  
**Executing Agencies** : Policy Support Unit, Local Government Division  
**Sector** : Water Supply and Sanitation

*Status:* Board approval on January 28, 2013

*Description:* The objective of the assignment is to assist the Government in making the Water Cell in the Policy Support Unit (PSU) of the Local Government Division (LGD) functional by developing necessary rules and standards for regulating water utilities operating in the urban sector and starting performance monitoring of major water utilities. Specific outputs will include: (i) drafting rules and standards for regulating water utilities, including financial management regulations, tariff setting methodology, service standards and performance indicators, and customer service regulations; (ii) preparing monitoring reports on the performance of major water utilities by using the approved rules and standards by reviewing the reports submitted by water utilities; (iii) preparation for the establishment of Water Economic Regulatory Commission (WEREC), including the preparation of a road map; and (iv) capacity building of the government officers, particularly those of the Water Cell, to perform their obligations.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* The water supply coverage of Bangladesh is 81% as of 2010, which is lower than the global and South Asia regional average of 89% and 90% respectively. Although the coverage reached 85% in urban areas, access to piped water supply in household premises is provided to only 20% of the urban population, requiring significant improvement in service levels. Out of the total 309 urban towns, only 102 have piped water supply systems, which

generally provide intermittent supply of less than 10 hours. The coverage is lower for sanitation, with only 57% of the urban population having access to improved sanitation facilities in 2010. In the whole country, wastewater treatment is provided to only a small part of Dhaka. The water supply and sanitation (WSS) sector is plagued with high levels of non-revenue water (estimated at about 25% on average), inadequate cost recovery caused by low tariff, limited utility autonomy, and operational inefficiency, resulting in poor service delivery in many urban areas of the country. The statutory responsibility for the WSS sector rests with the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC), which is tasked with policy decisions, sectoral budgetary allocation, and evaluation and monitoring of policies and projects. The Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and Water Supply and Sewerage Authorities (WASAs) function under the administrative control of the Local Government Division (LGD) of MLGRDC. WASAs are responsible for the WSS service provision in Dhaka, Chittagong, and Khulna, and municipalities (pourashavas) and city corporations (except for the above three cities) provide WSS services in their jurisdictions, with technical support from DPHE. The Policy Support Unit (PSU) was established in 1999 in the LGD to lead the policy development of the WSS sector. Given the sector challenges, reforms are needed in two areas: (i) institutional development of water utilities including WASAs, city corporations, and municipalities, and (ii) establishment of a regulatory framework. These two are heavily intertwined because a regulatory framework cannot usually succeed without institutionally developed and more autonomous utilities, and the sustainability of institutionally developed utilities will be hard pressed without an independent regulator. The primary objective of establishing an economic regulatory framework is to ensure the provision of WSS services in an efficient, transparent, and equitable manner by: (i) protecting the interests of customers, (ii) ensuring that the customers receive the expected level of services, (iii) ensuring that services are delivered at fair and reasonable tariffs, (iv) ensuring financial sustainability of utilities while providing incentives for efficiency, and (v) providing certainty for private sector investments. The government recognized the need for a regulator in the WSS sector, and a policy condition was incorporated in the ongoing ADB-financed sector development program. In accordance with the condition, the government undertook a study on the most appropriate form of an independent water regulator. The study, supported by an ADB's TA, concluded that the creation of a fully-mandated regulatory body would be premature because water utilities still do not have enough autonomy and resources, and their commercial and financial systems are not strong. Instead, the establishment of the regulatory framework can be made in two stages, by first creating a Water Cell in LGD and then an independent Water Economic Regulatory Commission (WERC) after 3-5 years. The Water Cell will have the function of leading the reform initiatives for utilities and preparing sector conditions for establishing the WERC. This approach is clearly spelled out in the Sector Development Plan (FY2011-2025) of the government, and the MLGRDC issued a notification in January 2011 to establish the Water Cell in the PSU. The Water Cell needs to be made fully functional with clear mandates to achieve the intended objectives, for which the government has requested ADB's additional support. The TA supports an important reform agenda of the government on the WSS sector as elaborated upon in the Sector Development Plan. ADB's Bangladesh country partnership strategy recognizes the WSS, included in the urban sector, as one of the six priority sectors, and highlights improvement of the legal and regulatory framework of the urban water sector. The TA is follow-on from the ongoing loan and past TA, and is also linked with the planned Khilkhet Water Treatment Plant Project in Dhaka. The establishment of an economic regulatory framework will improve the enabling environment for the enhancement of public-private partnership (PPP) in the sector, which is being considered in the project. DANIDA is supporting institutional development of PSU, including sector coordination and policy implementation and monitoring, which is complementary to the TA's activities.

*Impact:* Strengthened policy and institutional environment for improved urban water supply in Bangladesh

*Outcome:* Water cell operating with clear mandates and necessary tools.

*Outputs:*

1. Appropriate rules and standards for regulation and monitoring finalized.
2. Performance of water utilities monitored by the water cell.
3. Preparation initiated for establishing a WERC.

4. Capacity for regulatory monitoring strengthened.

Business Opportunities

- Consulting Services: International expertise (15 person-months) will be obtained in the areas of financial regulation and water sector policy reform. National consultants (41 person-months) will have expertise in the fields of water sector policy reform, financial regulation, institutional development, and legal issues. The consultants will be engaged by ADB in accordance with the Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2010, as amended from time to time). A team of consultants will be recruited through a firm under one package using the quality- and cost-based method of selection with a quality-cost ratio of 90:10. This ratio is justified due to the high level of expertise and quality required in the assignment. A simplified technical proposal will be used. In addition to the team, a few individual consultants may be engaged to address specific needs of the TA.

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South Asia Department  
Urban Development and Water Division, SARD

**B. Regional Power Generation and Transmission Project (formerly Energy Efficiency Improvement II)**

**Project No.** : 41160-012 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 1.5  
**Sector** : Energy

Project details to be determined.

*Status:* Not provided by ADB

*Responsible ADB Officer:* Hongwei Zhang (E-mail: [hwzhang@adb.org](mailto:hwzhang@adb.org))  
South Asia Department  
Energy Division, SARD

**C. Third Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project**

**TA No.** : 8339  
**Project No.** : 39295-032  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 1  
**Executing Agencies** : Department of Public Health Engineering  
Local Government Engineering Department  
  
**Sector** : Multisector

*Status:* Board Approved on 15 March 2013

*Description:* The project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) will carry out due diligence on technical, economic, financial, governance, poverty and social, and safeguards for the ensuing loan. Capacity building of target pourashavas is an integral part of project preparation, without which the implementation of the project may face significant start-up delays.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* Although the design and modality of the project is proven effective from the experience of earlier phases, a project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) is needed to make necessary adjustments for more efficient execution of the project and improvements to enhance effectiveness and impacts of the project.

### Business Opportunities

**Consulting Services:** The technical assistance (TA) will require about 169 person-months of consulting services (25 international and 144 national). A team of consultants will be recruited through a firm under one package using the quality- and cost-based method of selection with a quality-cost ratio of 90:10 in accordance with ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2010, as amended from time to time). This ratio is justified due to the complex nature of the assignment involving wide range of expertise and a large number of municipalities. Full technical proposal will be used for the selection of a firm. In addition, a small number of individual consultants may be engaged to enhance project readiness and expedite project implementation, on an as-needed basis.

**Procurement:** To be determined by ADB

*Responsible ADB Officer:* Norio Saito  
South Asia Department  
Urban Development and Water Division, SARD

## **INDONESIA**

### **Sustainable Forest and Biodiversity Management in Borneo**

**TA No. :** 8331  
**Project No. :** 44413-012  
**Amount (US \$ million) :** 0.7  
**Executing Agencies :** Directorate of Environmental Services & Conservation Areas  
**Sector :** Agriculture and natural resources

**Status:** Board approval on February 26, 2013

**Description:** The capacity development technical assistance (CDTA) will contribute to the impact of sustainable use of forest resources in HOB Indonesia by strengthening the management capacity of Government of Indonesia (GOI) on natural resources management. This impact will be measured by the following indicators: (i) expansion of forest cover; (ii) improvement in the proportion of timber produced from sustainable tree plantations relative to the volume sourced from wild stock; and (iii) reduction in carbon dioxide emission. The outcome of the Project is improved management of natural resources in the HOB Indonesia. Improvements in management will be reflected by the following indicators: (i) additional one million hectares of protected area established; (ii) strengthened capacity for sustainable forest and biodiversity management at the national, provincial, and district HOB Working Groups as reflected by greater coordination and cooperation among levels; and (iii) completed protection forest plans in four districts.

**Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:** The CDTA is part of ADB's support to the BIMP-EAGA. This support is key to the implementation of ADB's regional cooperation and integration strategy. In particular, the CDTA will assist the GOI in implementing its NSPA for the HOB and in carrying out the HOB Tri-Country Plan of Action as part of its cooperative arrangement with Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia. The project responds to the call of the ASEAN to protect the HOB in recognition of its role as the depository of the region's biodiversity and carbon sink and as a platform for honoring regional (e.g., ASEAN resolutions and agreements on sustainable development, wildlife trade, and transborder environmental pollution) and international commitments (e.g., Convention of Biological Diversity and Millennium Development Goals). Since 1997, ADB has been supporting efforts of the ASEAN to improve environmental quality at the regional level. At the national level, the CDTA supports ADB's strategy for strengthening environmental and natural resources management in Indonesia. Specifically, the CDTA is closely linked to ADB's strategy for improved environmental governance through institutional restructuring, policy strengthening, and legal development as well as support for building enhanced capability and transparency.

*Impact:* Sustainable use of forest resources in the HOB Indonesia

*Outcome:* Improved management of forest resources and biodiversity in four districts in HOB Indonesia

*Outputs:*

- Policies and institutions for sustainable forest and biodiversity management strengthened
- Land use and forestry practices improved
- Potential PES and sustainable financing schemes for forest and biodiversity management identified and developed
- Project management services delivered

Business Opportunities

- **Consulting Services:** The Project will require 39 person-months of international and 130 person-months of national consulting services or a total of about 169 person-months. The consultants (through an international consulting firm that will serve as PMC) will be engaged by ADB in accordance with the Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2010, as amended from time to time). The PMC will be chosen using quality- and cost-based selection method (80:20), following the Guidelines on the Use of Consultants and Its Borrowers (2010, as amended from time to time). It will provide technical and management services over the duration of the Project. It will be headed by a team leader, who will oversee the overall implementation of the Project, including field operations that are coordinated and managed by the project implementation units. The PMC, with ADB and executing agency concurrence, will select qualified local nongovernment organizations, academic and research institutions, or other specialized institutions to undertake specific project activities, such as the conduct of pilot PES mechanisms, REDD+ demonstrations, etc.
- **Procurement:** To be determined

*Responsible ADB Officer:* Pavit Ramachandran (E-mail: [pramachandran@adb.org](mailto:pramachandran@adb.org))  
Southeast Asia Department  
Environment, Natural Resources & Agriculture Division, SERD

## MYANMAR

### Preparing the Power Transmission and Distribution Improvement Project

**TA No.** : 8342  
**Project No.** : 46390-001  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 1.5  
**Executing Agencies** : Ministry of Electric Power  
**Sector** : Energy

*Status:* Board approved on 22 March 2013

*Description:* Even though electricity consumption in Myanmar has doubled during the last 10 year, in 2011, total electricity consumption was 6,312 Gwatt-hour. With a population of about 60 million, Myanmar's per capita electricity consumption was only 100 kilowatt-hour (kWh) per year, which was the lowest among ASEAN 10 countries. The low national average per capita electricity consumption is due to the low electrification rate, low industrial development and lack of investment. The country's average electrification (defined as the number of electrified household connected to the grid over the total number of household) grew from about 16% in 2006 to 26% in 2011. Yangon City has the highest electrification ratio (67%), followed by Nay Pyi Taw (54%), Kayar (37%) and Mandalay (31%). The remaining rural areas are still poorly electrified averaging at about 16%. Currently, Myanma Electric Power Enterprise



(MEPE) under the Ministry of Electric Power (MOPE) is responsible for the development and implementation of transmission network, covering the voltage levels of 66 kilovolt (kV), 132 kV and 230 kV. Distribution systems consist of lower voltage level, namely: 33 kV, 11 kV, 6.6 kV and 0.4 kV. Two distribution enterprises operate the distribution systems. The Yangon City Electric Supply Board (YESB) is responsible for the supply of electricity to consumers in Yangon City. The Electric Supply Enterprise (ESE) covers the rest of the country comprising 13 states and divisions, including off-grid generation and distribution. It was reported that technical and non-technical losses of the distribution system were as high as 30% in 2003 and reduced to 25% in 2011, which is the highest among Association of Southeast Asian Nations 10 countries. These high losses and low electrification ratio will require a comprehensive study for improvement of transmission and distribution network in Myanmar. This project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) will focus on the rehabilitation of existing transmission and distribution network and expansion in next five (5) years to increase supply of electricity and electrification ratio in the country.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) a project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) to conduct due diligence and prepare the relevant project documents for an investment project prepare a feasibility study for rehabilitation and expansion of transmission and distribution networks in Myanmar. The project will prepare a comprehensive investment plan for the improvement of the power transmission and distribution systems in Myanmar and prepare a feasibility study for rehabilitation and expansion of existing system. The PPTA would: (i) assess the power demand projections and suggest expansion plan with investment requirements; (ii) assess the losses of Yangon City Electricity Supply Board (YESB) and Electricity Supply Enterprise (ESE) and its loss reduction program, and identify measures for loss reduction; (iii) assess capacity and staff skills in the power sector, identify training needs, and prepare short and long term training plan; (iv) identify an urgent rehabilitation and expansion of transmission and distribution projects. For the identified projects, the PPTA will undertake a feasibility study to (i) propose the project scope; (ii) prepare detailed engineering design and bidding documents; (iii) undertake the procurement and implementation capacity assessment of executing agencies (EAs) and implementing agencies (IAs); (iv) prepare cost estimates; (v) undertake economic and financial analyses; and (vi) complete social and environmental safeguards requirements.

#### Business Opportunities

- **Consulting Services:** A consulting firm will be engaged to provide technical services for a total of 72 person-months of consulting services (34 person-months of international consulting inputs and 38 person-months of national consulting inputs) following the quality and cost-based selection method with 90% weight for quality and 10% weight for cost. The consultants will report to the ADB and to the MOEP. If the government wants to proceed with a project on rehabilitation and a project on expansion separately, necessary individual consultants may be engaged with concurrence of OSFMD.
- **Procurement Notices:** To be determined by ADB

*Responsible ADB Officer:* Jong-Inn Kim (E-mail: [jkim@adb.org](mailto:jkim@adb.org))  
Southeast Asia Department  
Energy Division, SERD

## NEPAL

### Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions

**TA No.** : 7883  
**Project No.** : 44214-023  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 1.4  
**Executing Agencies** : Dept. of Soil Conservation & Watershed Management  
**Sector** : Multisector

*Status:* Board approved on 10 October 2011

*Description:* The project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) is necessary to support analysis and preparation of the Project in accordance with the Government's and Asian Development Bank's standards and expectations. Nepal's river sub-basins should be assessed for vulnerability to climate change, and economic and technical feasibility in sample sub-basins conducted in order to determine the scope, baselines, and targets for the ensuring Project. The project preparatory technical assistance key outputs are prioritization of sub-basins, development of a methodology for participatory watershed planning, preparation of feasibility studies including, technical, economic and safeguard due diligence for two watershed subprojects, and preparation of the Project appraisal documents including a capacity building program for watershed management.

#### Business Opportunities

- **Consulting Services:** Consultants were recruited in two packages. For the main package, a firm was recruited by ADB using the quality-and cost-based selection method. In addition, river basin and watershed hydrologic modeling and simulations using the results of downscaled climate change (CC) models and data will be undertaken by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) using the single-source selection method.
- **Procurement:** To be determined by ADB

*Responsible ADB Officer:* Cynthia (Cindy) Malvicini (E-mail: [cmalvicini@adb.org](mailto:cmalvicini@adb.org))  
South Asia Department  
Environment, Natural Resources & Agriculture Division, SARD

## PHILIPPINES

### Supporting Capacity Development for the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)

**Project No.** : 46429-001 (Proposed)  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : To be determined  
**Executing Agencies** : Philippine Country Office  
**Sector** : Public sector management

*Status:* For board approval in April 2013

*Impact:* Increase tax revenues

*Outcome:* BIR has improved capacity to mobilize tax revenues

#### *Outputs:*

- International best practices on staff training and tax administration shared
- A training strategy and medium-term training plan



- Revised training materials
- Training for trainers' seminar
- A new training course for new recruits

#### Business Opportunities

- Consulting Services: A total of 26 person-months (intermittent) of international consulting services and 24 person-months (intermittent) of national consulting services will be required to ensure the effective implementation of this TA.
- Procurement: To be determined

*Responsible ADB Officer:* Norio Usui (E-mail: [nusui@adb.org](mailto:nusui@adb.org))  
Southeast Asia Department  
Philippines Country Office

## REGIONAL

### **A. Investment Loan and Grant Disbursement Seminars for Developing Member Countries**

**TA No.** : 8324  
**Project No.** : 46534-001  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 0.3  
**Executing Agencies** : Asian Development Bank  
**Sector** : Public sector management

*Status:* Board approval on January 24, 2013

*Description:* Deliver investment loan and grant disbursement seminars for the developing member countries

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* Support mobilization of loan and grant resources to Government

*Impact:* Improved mobilization of loan and grant fund transfer to government

*Outcome:* Enhanced knowledge of executing agency staff on ADB policies and procedures related to financial administration of projects

*Outputs:* Investment loan and grant disbursement seminars to support the DMCs

#### Business Opportunities

- Consulting Services: To be determined
- Procurement: To be determined

*Responsible ADB Officer:* Viliami Sefesi (E-mail: [ysefesi@adb.org](mailto:ysefesi@adb.org))  
Controller's Department  
Loan Administration Division

## **B. Establishment of the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility Coordination Office**

**TA No.** : 8345  
**Project No.** : 46500-001  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 0.5  
**Executing Agencies** : Asian Development Bank  
**Sector** : Multisector

*Status:* Board Approved on 27 March 2013

*Description:* The proposed technical assistance is included in the Pacific: Regional Operation Business Plan (ROBP) 2013-2015 of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), as a 2013 non-lending activity. The proposed technical assistance supports the ROBP emphasis on strengthening core government functions including policy formulation, and public sector management. The design of the proposed Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility Coordination Office (PRIF Coordination Office) is based on the design of the existing PRIF Secretariat (supported through World Bank) and PIAC (supported through RETA-6522), however the design also incorporates the recommendations of independent evaluations and direction from the SMT.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* The technical assistance is being developed and will be implemented through guidance from the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility (PRIF), which is a development partner coordination mechanism including Asian Development Bank, Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (NZMFAT), World Bank Group (including International Finance Corporation [IFC]) and the European Commission and European Investment Bank (EC/EIB). JICA currently has observer status. All PRIF partners have been consulted during preparation of the Concept Paper.

*Impact:* The quality of infrastructure investments in the Pacific Islands (PRIF covers twelve Pacific Island countries consisting of Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) has improved

*Outcome:* Governments of the Pacific island countries receive comprehensive and coordinated support and TA on infrastructure investments

### *Outputs:*

1. Improved coordination of PRIF partner infrastructure investments in the Pacific
2. Governments of the Pacific island countries receive technical advice on infrastructure development

### Business Opportunities

- **Consulting Services:** ADB will be the executing agency for the regional technical assistance. The technical assistance will require a total of 318 person-months international consultants and 168 person-months national consultants to be hired through individual consultant selection (ICS). Six full-time consultants (three international [108 person-months] and three national [108 person-months]) will be recruited as the core team for the PRIF Coordination Office. The core team will be supported by specialized short term consultants (international 210 person-months and national 60 person-months) who will be recruited by a combination of ICS and indefinite delivery contract (IDC). The specialized short-term technical assistance will also be required for specific assignments that result from government demand for analysis, advice, and project preparation in the expected focal subsectors (transport, water, sanitation, solid waste management, energy, and communications). Terms of reference for short-term assignments will be prepared by the PRIF Coordination Office core team and submitted for clearance by the PRIF Management Committee (PMC).

- **Procurement:** Equipment and materials financed under the technical assistance will be procured by the PRIF Coordination Office core team in accordance with ADB's Procurement Guidelines (2010, as amended from time to time). Training and workshops will be implemented through the consultants' contracts. The proceeds of the technical assistance will be disbursed in line with ADB's Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook (2010, as amended from time to time).

*Responsible ADB Officer:* Anthony Maxwell (E-mail: [amaxwell@adb.org](mailto:amaxwell@adb.org))  
Pacific Department  
Transport, Energy and Natural Resources Division, PARD

### **C. Country Diagnostic Studies in Selected Developing Member Countries (Subproject 2)**

**TA No.** : 8343  
**Project No.** : 46186-003  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 1.55  
**Executing Agencies** : Asian Development Bank  
**Sector** : Public sector management

*Status:* Board approved on 26 March 2013

*Description:* The impact of each of the 4 subprojects will be the mainstreaming of diagnostic approaches in the development planning processes of DMCs. The outcome will be DMCs' medium-term development plans, poverty reduction strategies, and partnership strategies with development partners addressing critical constraints on inclusive economic growth. Subproject 2 will cover three DMCs- Bangladesh, Myanmar and Viet Nam- and has two main components: (i) conduct of country diagnostic studies and (ii) capacity building and dissemination. Key outputs of subproject 2 will include: (i) country diagnostic studies and their published study reports; (ii) training workshops in diagnostic approaches to development planning; and (iii) consultation workshops and dissemination events.

a. **Conduct of Country Diagnostic Studies (Component 1)** - Three country studies will be undertaken to diagnose critical constraints on rapid and inclusive economic growth with special consideration for green and knowledge-led growth in the selected DMCs using: (i) growth diagnostic frameworks; (ii) diagnostic frameworks for constraints on reducing poverty and inequality; (iii) diagnostic frameworks for employment and labor markets; (iv) product space analysis; and (v) diagnostic frameworks for the governance, institutional, and political economy dimensions of development constraints.

b. **Capacity Building and Dissemination (Component 2)** - The component will create awareness of and capacity in diagnostic approaches in DMCs - governmental planning agencies, ministries, and departments, as well as in research institutions and nongovernment organizations. It will include training workshops, and in-country dissemination workshops.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* Country diagnostic studies have the potential of enhancing national development plans and strategies by focusing development efforts on the most critical constraints, and the need for thorough diagnostics has also been emphasized in the Asian Development Fund (ADF) XI discussions as the means for improving quality at entry of ADB operations in the DMCs. However, the DMCs typically lack awareness and/or capacities to undertake diagnostics on their own. In particular, capacity for the planning and analytical capacity is weak in the low income DMCs, which arguably need diagnostics the most so as to help allocate their limited resources in addressing the most critical constraints faced by their economies. In light of this, there is a clear need to assist the DMCs in building their capacities and in undertaking country diagnostic studies. Looking ahead, there is a need for up-scaling the country diagnostic studies so as to be able to assist a larger number of DMCs.

*Impact:* Mainstreaming of diagnostic approaches in development planning processes of the DMCs

*Outcome:* DMCs' own medium-term development plans and poverty reduction strategies, and partnership strategies with development partners, addressing critical constraints on inclusive economic growth

*Outputs:*

1. Diagnostic studies
2. Training on diagnostic approaches and techniques
3. Dissemination of study findings

Responsible ADB Officer: Kee-Yung Nam (E-mail: [kynam@adb.org](mailto:kynam@adb.org))  
Economics and Research Department  
Economic Analysis and Operations Support Division

## TAJIKISTAN

### Support Enabling Capacity Building for Public-Private Partnerships in Tajikistan

**TA No.** : 8344  
**Project No.** : 47098-001  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 0.225  
**Executing Agencies** : State Committee on Investments & State Property Management  
Mr. Shukhratkhon Rakhmatboev, First Deputy Chairman

**Sector** : Multisector

*Status:* Board approved on 26 March 2013

*Description:* The small-scale capacity development technical assistance (S-CDTA), in an amount not exceeding the equivalent of \$225,000, will enable CWRD to support the government in undertaking capacity development for public-private partnerships (PPP), reforms in the enabling environment, and PPP project development, which are three of four pillars of ADB's Public-Private Partnership Operational Framework. The S-CDTA is not included in the Country Operations Business Plan 2013-2014 for Tajikistan. It is a response to a government request made in October 2012 during consultations with Vice-President Zhao. The S-CDTA is based on findings of a mission fielded from 2 to 6 February 2013 to investigate the status of PPP policy reforms in Tajikistan. The impact of the S-CDTA will be pilot PPP projects for the delivery of public infrastructure and social services. The outcome will be an improved enabling policy, legal, regulatory, and institutional environment for PPP. The S-CDTA will utilize international best practice and the experience of implementing a similar TA in the Kyrgyz Republic. The S-CDTA emphasizes institutional capacity building as a key factor that defines a country's success in developing and implementing a PPP program. It will deliver outputs in a phased manner in accordance with defined milestones and provide the basis for generating greater private sector participation over time. The development stage of PPP and specific institutional arrangements in Tajikistan will be fully taken into account. The S-CDTA will have three main outputs: (i) Project screening and analysis tools and shortlist of projects, (ii) draft by-laws and amendments to key laws, and (iii) increased capacity of relevant state bodies to undertake PPP policy reforms and identify and develop PPP projects.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* Economic and social infrastructure is one of the key drivers for economic growth and poverty reduction. Since independence, Tajikistan has encountered economic hardships and fiscal shortfalls, constraining the ability of the government to provide adequate financial support to maintain existing and constructing new infrastructure. In addition, weak capacity across line ministries and other state agencies undermines the efficiency of infrastructure facilities, which are still mainly managed by the government. Support from development partners is not sufficient to meet growing infrastructure needs, given tight limits even for concessional loans. Private

sector participation is therefore needed to address infrastructure bottlenecks. These bottlenecks are imposing significant opportunity costs to Tajikistan's economy by reducing its competitiveness and ability to achieve higher growth, thereby reducing poverty and meeting other Millennium Development Goals. This is why the government is keen on creating an enabling environment for PPP in line with international good practice. Tajikistan has had a few experiences with PPP projects under the concession law. These include an integrated energy generation, transmission, and distribution project implemented by Pamir Energy Company in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region and the maintenance of a highway from Dushanbe to Khujand by Innovative Road Solutions. Since 2010, the government has been promoting a broader PPP agenda. The State Committee on Investments and State Property Management (SCISPM), which is also responsible for business and investment climate reforms, has conducted roundtables and seminars discussing regulatory, institutional and capacity needs of PPP. Based on these consultations and with support from International Finance Corporation, it drafted a PPP Law that was approved by Parliament and enacted by President in December 2012. The law still needs to be implemented by harmonizing other laws with its provisions, drafting and adopting implementing regulations, establishing policies for PPP risk-sharing, and building capacity for PPP project development. Under its Strategy 2020, ADB is expanding work with the private sector to generate higher economic growth. Since PPP is seen as an important modality to achieve this objective, Strategy 2020 emphasizes PPP promotion in all of ADB's core operations. ADB's Tajikistan Country Partnership Strategy 2010-2014 calls for increased use of PPP in infrastructure development and service delivery. During program consultations in July 2012, the Government requested ADB support for mainstreaming PPP. During a mission of VP01 to Tajikistan in October 2012, the government requested TA for developing conducive and enabling environment for PPP and building capacity for PPP in selected government agencies. The request was re-iterated during a subsequent mission of DG, CWRD, in October 2012 and discussed in detail during a CWPf consultation mission in February 2013.

*Impact:* Pilot PPP projects contribute to the improved delivery of public infrastructure and social service

*Outcome:* Improved enabling policy, legal, regulatory, and institutional environment for PPP

*Outputs:*

- Project screening and analysis tools and shortlist of projects
- Draft by-laws and amendments to key laws
- Increased capacity of relevant state bodies to undertake PPP policy reforms and identify and develop PPP projects

Business Opportunities

- Consulting Services: Implementing the small-scale capacity development technical assistance (S-CDTA) will require 3.5 person-months of international and 24 person-months of national consultant services. One international and up to four national consultants will be recruited individually by ADB in accordance with the Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2010, as amended from time to time). The international consultant will be a PPP expert. The national consultants will be two PPP experts and two legal experts who will support the work of and be guided by the international expert.
- Procurement: No procurement of goods/services is envisaged throughout the implementation.

*Responsible ADB Officer:* Jurgen F. Conrad (E-mail: [jconrad@adb.org](mailto:jconrad@adb.org))

Central and West Asia Department

Public Management, Financial Sector and Trade Division, CWRD

#### IV. GRANT

##### BANGLADESH

###### Pilot Project on Weather Index-Based Crop Insurance in Bangladesh

**Project No.** : 45303-001 (Proposed)  
**Executing Agencies** : Ministry of Finance  
**Sector** : Multisector

*Status:* Board approval on January 24, 2013

*Description:* The proposed grant aims to develop and implement weather index-based crop insurance in Bangladesh as an adaptation tool to reduce the climate variability and extreme weather vulnerability of agriculture sector, especially impacting small farm households. Climate induced disasters and other extreme weather events mostly affecting the country's agricultural production such as flood, drought, cyclone, storm surge and salinity intrusion are directly related to climate change which are threatened to have more intense and frequent occurrence.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* Effective disaster risk management and climate change adaptation approaches should go beyond traditional credit provision and disaster relief programs to effectively safeguard and reach wider rural population. This can be achieved through weather index-based crop insurance as an innovative risk adaptation tool for all types of farmers including small farm households. Weather index-based is recognized to overcome the weaknesses of traditional agricultural insurance, such as moral hazards, adverse selection, costly and time consuming farm assessment, earlier introduced in the country.

*Impact:* Increased resilience of farm households against climate and disaster risks

*Outcome:* Weather index-based crop insurance system adopted as sustainable climate adaptation tool by farm households

*Outputs:*

1. The policy and regulatory framework for promoting crop insurance are formulated and strengthened
2. Viable weather index-based crop insurance products are pilot tested
3. Capacity building and awareness activities implemented and weather infrastructure upgraded
4. Project Management Support strengthened

*Responsible ADB Officer:* Rezaul K. Khan (E-mail: [rkkhan@adb.org](mailto:rkkhan@adb.org))  
South Asia Department  
Environment, Natural Resources & Agriculture Division, SARD



## TUVALU

### Improved Maternal and Child Health through Connectivity

**Grant No.** : 9171  
**Project No.** : 46077-001  
**Amount (US \$ million)** : 2.5  
**Executing Agencies** : Ministry of Transport (MOT)  
 Mr. Mukhtor Negmatov, Executive Director for Project  
 Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation

**Sector** : Multisector

*Status:* Board approved on 7 March 2013

*Description:* The primary objective of the project is to improve maternal and child health results for isolated rural communities of five jamoats in Rasht district, one of the poorest regions of the country with the highest rate of food insecurity. Health services are poor and knowledge of health-promoting behavior is limited. The situation has worsened since March 2009 when the only bridge connecting the communities to the district center was destroyed by flooding. Residents now have to make a 17 kilometer detour to access the road to the district center. This has seriously constrained access to social services, especially health-care facilities, for communities lacking adequate local health services. The project outcome will be improved access of the marginalized rural poor in five jamoats in Rasht district to strengthened health services. The project will support (i) rehabilitation of the bridge and improvement of the rural road, which is linked to Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) corridors 3 and 5; and (ii) increased use of effective health services and nutrition practices in communities. About 40,000 villagers will benefit from these interventions.

*Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy:* The Government of Tajikistan identifies primary health care and Maternal and Child Health as top priorities in its comprehensive National Health Sector Strategy, 2010-2020. Poor child health outcomes in Tajikistan are caused by systemic health sector issues, including chronically limited financing and poor quality health services; poverty, particularly in rural areas; limited knowledge of health-promoting behavior; and poor access to clean water. The general population has insufficient access to health-related information and lacks awareness of the causes of ill health. The project area (Rasht district) is one of the most traditional and conservative areas in Tajikistan. Women from the area are less likely than women from other regions to participate in community activities or seek health services. Both the Infant Mortality Rate and Under-five Mortality Rate are 10%-15% higher in Rasht district compared with other regions. The district is one of the poorest in the country and has the highest rate of food insecurity (11%-18% of the population is classified as extremely food insecure and 74% as moderately food insecure). The project would support combined and interlinked health and transport interventions to improve the health of mothers and children. The bridge access and road improvement together with health interventions will have multiple synergetic social and economic effects; (i) improved transport services (e.g., availability, frequency, reliability, and costs); (ii) greater accessibility to health care resulting in improved health outcomes for women and children (due to an increased number of people seeking treatment for illness due to reduced travel times); (iii) better access to education opportunities; (iv) uninterrupted flow of agricultural goods and services (such as seed, fertilizer, and crops) across the river; and (v) growth in livestock raising through improved access to veterinary services and better access to market opportunities. The improved accessibility will increase economic opportunities of poor rural households, which in turn will contribute to increased income and, thus, improved health outcomes among women and children. The health information component of the project will increase demand for health services, and the project will support activities to match the demand by increasing the supply and quality of health services. The project will help ensure this supply by enhancing the mobility of health personnel and supplies by re-establishing the bridge and

road connection and equipping the rural hospital in Navobod with a safe and operating ambulance. The Country Partnership Strategy for 2010-2014 emphasizes ADB's continuing involvement in the transport sector through investments in domestic and regional road links, and includes gender mainstreaming as a core cross-cutting theme. The Project will contribute to achieving MDG 4 (reduce child mortality) and MDG 5 (improve maternal health) in the project area.

*Impact:* Improved child and maternal health results in five isolated jamoats in Rasht district

*Outcome:* Improved access of the marginalized rural poor in five jamoats in Rasht district to strengthened health services

*Outputs:*

58 communities in Rasht valley have improved access to transport and social facilities  
Targeted communities effectively use health services and nutrition practices  
Effective project management, monitoring and evaluation of results

Business Opportunities

Consulting Services: MOT will recruit all consultants under the project in consultation with ADB according to ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2010, as amended from time to time). Individual international and national experts are expected to be hired for the positions of project manager (national, 36 person-months), technical advisor (international, 3 person-months), health coordinator (national, 36 person-months), environmental expert (national, 3 person-months), baseline survey and impact assessment, and monitoring and evaluation (4 person-months). MOT will recruit the independent external auditor using the consultants' qualifications selection (CQS).

Procurement under the project will be conducted in accordance with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Procurement Guidelines (2010, as amended from time to time). Procurement of civil works will follow (i) international competitive bidding (ICB) procedure for bridge rehabilitation and/or road improvement contract that exceeds ICB threshold indicated in the procurement plan, and (ii) national competitive bidding (NCB) procedure for renovation of health facilities contract, a value of which meets the NCB threshold in the procurement plan. The shopping method will be used for procuring contracts less than the threshold indicated in the procurement plan for basic essential medical equipment, furniture, tools, new ambulance, and small-valued items, including office furniture. Local consulting firms will be engaged for printing information, education, and communication materials using a national short-listing given the small contracts amounts.

*Responsible ADB Officer:* Farrukh Nuriddinov (E-mail: [fnuriddinov@adb.org](mailto:fnuriddinov@adb.org))  
Central and West Asia Department  
Tajikistan Resident Mission

## V. IN-COUNTRY EMBASSY AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES

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